

A  
**LETTER**

**TO A**

**MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, &c.**

[ Price 1s. 6d. ]

1028.416  
11  
A  
L E T T E R

T O A

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

[Price in 6s.]

A

a 5966.

# LETTER

TO A

1028. L 16

MEMBER of PARLIAMENT,

4 5

Concerning the

*Free British Fisheries ;*

7

WITH

Draughts of a HERRING-BUSS and NETS, and  
the Harbour and Town of *Peterhead*.

————— With adventurous Oar,  
How to dash wide the Billow ; nor look on,  
Shamefully passive, while *Batavian* Fleets  
Defraud us of the glittering finny Swarms,  
That heave our Firths, and crowd upon our Shores :  
How all-enlivening Trade to rouse, and wing,  
The prosperous Sail from every growing Port,  
Unchalleng'd, round the sea-incircled Globe ;  
And thus, in Soul united as in Name,  
Bid *Britain* reign the Mistress of the Deep.

THOMSON'S Seasons.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. SPAVAN, in Ivy-Lane, Pater-  
Noster-Row, 1750.

LETTER

TO A

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT,

Concerning the

Free British Fisheries;

WITH

Drawings of the Fishing-Buss and Nets and  
the Harbour and Town of Pictou.

With explanatory  
How to distinguish the Buss; not look on  
Specially passive, while the Buss is  
Dressed as of the fishing Buss; and  
That have out-lets, and crowd upon our shores;  
How all-consuming Trade to come, and wing  
The propellers and from every growing Port,  
Unhappily, round the ice-enclosed Globe;  
And thus, in 1801 united as in Name,  
Did Britain reign the Mistress of the Deep.  
Thomas's signature

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. SPALAN, in St. Paul's Church-  
New-Road, 1750.





A

## LETTER, &amp;c.

S I R,

**T**HE Fishery was my first Mistress in Trade ; I courted her several Years with great Affiduity, and at considerable Expence ; at last I found she was not to be gained, without some more powerful Aids, which I endeavoured to obtain, but in vain ; then I mourned my Misfortune, yet still retained my Love for, and Admiration of her.

But, to leave Metaphors, I may venture, Sir, to affirm, that the truly public Spirit which you and other Gentlemen of the

B

Ho-

Honourable House of Commons have shewn, and the great Trouble you have taken, in enquiring into, promoting and establishing the Fisheries, and the just Sense of their Importance, which was testified by that Honourable House in general, and by several Persons of great Eminence in particular, who expressed their Sentiments on that Occasion, have given the greatest Satisfaction to the Public; and tho' the most considerable Branch, *viz.* the Herring and Cod-Fishery, was for want of Time for due Consideration postponed to the next Session of Parliament; yet the previous Steps then so unanimously taken, and the Alacrity that manifested itself to rescue this Source of Wealth from the Incroachments of our Neighbours, are at least an Earnest of what may be hoped from the *British* Parliament, upon an Occasion of such Importance.

In Dependence on these promising Appearances, I have endeavoured to contribute my Mite to the public Utility, by making a Circuit of above 1200 Miles, in order to get further Lights upon the Subject of the Fisheries: Which I have executed to the best of my Ability, since I had the Honour of seeing you after the Close of the last Session of Parliament.

What

What has occurred worthy of Observation, I have thrown together in this Letter, which I have the Honour to address to you, as well to assist your own laudable Zeal, as that of other Patriots, in forming proper Ideas of the Matter, and a Scheme for the Execution of this favourite Undertaking.

I shall not waste Time in observing on the immense Wealth that a neighbouring Nation has acquired from the Fishery, the Rise and Decay of it, and the Probability of its being revived; these Topicks having been sufficiently explained in the last Session, to the Honourable Committee, and by a late ingenious Pamphlet, *The Wealth of Great-Britain in the Ocean*; I shall only take Notice, that the *Dutch*, with all their Industry, cannot avail themselves of those Advantages which Providence tenders to us: Our Coast, from *Zetland* southwards to the Banks of *Yarmouth*, unfrequented by us, may be called their Herring-Pond; yet it affords them but one String to their Bow, and sometimes fails them, and nevertheless they have drawn such Treasures from thence as to enable the States to assume to themselves the Title of *High and Mighty*. On the other Hand, we have many Strings to our Bow;



Bow ; many Avenues are open to us which cannot fail, though hitherto by some Fatality over-looked ; the Truth of which will appear from what follows.

Being at *Findorn*, in the Month of *August* last, with Mr. *Frigg*, the Trustees Surveyor for Fishing in the Northern Parts, he gave me the following Letter from his Deputy in the Highlands, which he had received some Time before :

*Inver. June 26, 1749.*

SIR,

THE RE is a Vessel from the *Lerwes* here, that gives a great Account of Herrings at *Loch-Rogue*, where they swimed last Year, and there is a very good Appearance on the Main-land-Coast ; for they are catching Herrings more than they and the Neighbourhood that are at some Distance from the Sea can consume, and could catch many more all along the Coast from *Cape Wreath* to *Lochow*, if they had Encouragement, and were well equipped with Fishing Materials. Of this I thought proper to acquaint you, that you might inform accordingly, in order to encourage some of the Herring-mongers to call at some of our Lochs on the main Land, in case it may be God's Will to continue with us this great  
and



and general Blessing, which we have not had in such Plenty these twelve Years. I shall not fail to inform you and Bailie *Frazer*, from Time to Time, of the Fishing, where and how they swim. *I am, &c.*

Signed, *Neil Campbell.*

*Loch-Rogue* lies at the Back of *Lewis-Island*, next to the great Western Ocean, which was not in use to be tried for Fishing; but it appears from this Letter that Herrings are there in great Quantities, and so early as the Month of *June*; which confirms me in the Opinion I always had, that the Herrings came from the Western Ocean, and that the Shoals divided themselves by *Zetland*, *Orkney*, and the Western Islands; from the south End of which to the North of *Ireland* is about thirty Leagues, which is the Door that lets them into *Clyde*, *Loch-Fin*, and the *Irish* Channel, at which Opening they may easily be caught early by Buffes.

At *Fochabers*, Mr. *Gordon*, a great Dealer in Salmon, told me that he believed the Herrings were every Year in the *Murray-Firth*, and the adjoining Coast; for in the Month of *August* the Salmon had always Herring in their Bellies: Then they, the Salmon, abandoned the Rivers, and went to

Sea for their Herring-Fishing, upon which they feed. Also some Sea-Fowls, that usually follow Herrings, are generally seen there in the *Murray-Firth* and the *Firth of Forth*; in which last mentioned Place they had a few Days Herring-Fishing last *August*, near *Anstruther*, and cured about six or seven hundred Barrels for Export, part of which were shipped off for *St. Lucer* and *Cadiz*. And they would have probably had much greater Quantities farther out from the Shore, agreeable to the Information of *Peter Sligh*, Fisherman in *Fisher-Row*, who says, That in *August* 1748, he was fishing for white Fish to the Eastward of the Island of *May*, where he saw about fifty *Dutch* Busses fishing Herrings, which were then in such Plenty, that they got their Loadings in a few Days; and this was within the River or Firth of *Forth*.

But I was informed, that at *Anstruther*, and the neighbouring Towns upon that Coast, they had not above 1500 Bushels of Salt, and scarce forty Lafts of Barrels, in store.

Last Year they had great Plenty of Herrings at *Air*, in the West of *Scotland*; they filled all the Barrels and Casks they could get, used all their Salt, and still the Herrings  
con-

continued, but for want of Stores they could fish no more. Thus it appears we have several Strings to our Bow; and if Provision was made at different Places, and proper Busses and Vessels sent to search for the Herrings, we might be morally certain of a good Fishing every Year.

The *Dutch* have had this last Season in our Harbours, and upon our Coast, only 206 Sail of Busses, with three Hospital or Guard-Ships, and a proportionable Number of Jagers or Tenders: There were 136 from the *Maes*, and 70 from *Enkbuson*.

But the *French* Nation, ever watchful to take all Opportunities of making Advantages to herself, either in War or Peace, now the latter is happily established, is most solicitous and industrious to improve it so as to be in a Condition to renew the War when a favourable Opportunity shall offer. Navigation and a Navy to cope with *Britain* is all she wants; and I pray she may ever want it, and that we may at least be equally industrious and solicitous to improve our better Situation for that Purpose. She has not only laid a very heavy Duty on Barrel-Cod, equal to a Prohibition, which has obliged the *Dutch* to reduce the Number of their Doggers, but also thinks herself equally



qually entitled with them to take a Share of our Herrings; and has been so alert and vigilant, as to have several Herring-Busses from *Dunkirk* in *Brassa* Sound in *Zetland* this last Season, and these were commanded by Captains of Privateers; so that upon a new War, they will be well acquainted on the North Coast: *Mattias Vanstrake* was the Commodore; and the Merchant in *Dunkirk* wrote to a Gentleman of *Lerwick* in *Zetland*, that he would send some more Busses, and recommend them to him next Season; and desired he would advance them Necessaries, for which he would pay him, and for his Trouble. But it is inform'd, that the above Duty on Cod is lately suspended, until a new Tariff be made with the *Dutch*. Also there were last Season in *Zetland* some Busses from *Sweden* at the Herring-Fishing, who were not formerly in use to come hither.

*France* does not hesitate long about a Matter that is so evidently beneficial as our Fishery; though, perhaps, it was imagin'd formerly, and may be the Reason they did not then attempt it, that we should have moved in it ourselves. And indeed in almost all Reigns, and in our Time, there have been several Attempts made toward such an happy Event; but for what Reason  
none



none of them have been made effectual, I am at a Loss to determine. I remember an Attempt that was made about fifteen Years ago, which was countenanced by several Gentlemen of Fortune and Honour, particularly by Sir *William Chapman*, Sir *Joseph Eyles*, and Mr. *Heathcot*, &c. and yet it came to nothing, for want of that Encouragement which the Public only can bestow. The Reasons why such Encouragements have not hitherto been obtained, might possibly be best past over in Silence, especially as it is greatly hoped they shall no longer prevail : But as they happen to be touched upon by a late eminent Writer, in an original Letter, which he wrote to a Gentleman who was concerned in the last mentioned Attempt, and who being discouraged by the little Regard shewn here at that Time to a Matter of such national Consequence, had wrote to that eminent Person, moving him to espouse the like Project in *Ireland*, I cannot help troubling you with a Transcript of it. I dare say I need make no Apology for rescuing any Piece from Obscurity, that claims no less a Person for its Author than the late Dean *Swift*, were it less apposite to the Subject ; I shall therefore give it you without the least Alteration, though in some Particulars I think he goes too great Lengths.

Dublin, March 23, 1734.

S I R,

I return you my hearty Thanks for your Letter and Discourse upon the Fishery; you discover in both a true Love of your Country, and (except your Civilities to me) a very good Judgment, good Wishes to this ruined Kingdom, and a perfect Knowledge of the Subject you treat: But as you are more temperate than I, and consequently much wiser, (for Corruptions are apt to make me impatient and give Offence, which you prudently avoid) ever since I began to think, I was enraged at the Folly of *England*, in suffering the *Dutch* to have almost the whole Advantage of our Fishery just under our Noses. The last Lord *Wemyss* told me, he was Governor of a Castle in *Scotland*, near which the *Dutch* used to fish: He sent to them in a civil Manner, to desire they would send him some Fish, which they brutishly refused; whereupon he ordered three or four Cannon to be discharged from the Castle, (for their Boats were in Reach of the Shot) and immediately they sent him more than he wanted. The *Dutch* are like a Knot of Sharpers among a Parcel of honest Gentlemen who think they understand Play, and are bubbled of their Money.

I love them for the Love they have to their Country, which, however, is no Virtue in them, because it is their private Interest, which is directly contrary to *England*. In the Queen's Time, I did often press the Lord Treasurer *Oxford*, and others of the Ministry, upon this very Subject; but the Answer was, We must not offend the *Dutch*; who were at that very Time oppressing us in all our Steps towards a Peace. I laugh to see the Zeal that Ministry had about the Fishing of *Newfoundland* (I think) while no Care was taken against the *Dutch* fishing just at our Doors. As to my native Country, (as you call it) I happened indeed by a perfect Accident to be born here, my Mother being left here from returning to her House at *Leicester*, and I was a Year old before I was sent to *England*; thus I am a *Teague*, and an *Irishman*, or what People please, although the best Part of my Life was in *England*. What I did for this Country was from perfect Hatred of Tyranny and Oppression, for which I had a Proclamation against me of 300 *l.* which my old Friend, my Lord *Carteret*, was forced to consent to, the very first or second Night of his Arrival hither. The Crime was that of writing against the Project of one *Wood*, an Ironmonger, to coin One hundred and



eight thousand Pounds in Halfpence, no worth a sixth Part of the Money; which was laid before the People in so plain a Manner, that they all refused it, and so the Nation was preserved from immediate Ruin. I have done some small Services to this Kingdom, but I can do no more: I have too many Years upon me, and have too much Sickness. I am out of Favour at Court, where I was well received during two Summers six and seven Years ago. The governing People here do not love me; for as corrupt as *England* is, it is an Habitation of Saints in Comparison of *Ireland*. We are all Slaves and Knaves and Fools, and all but Bishops and People in Employments Beggars. The Cash of *Ireland* does not amount to Two hundred thousand Pounds. The few honest Men amongst us are dead-hearted, poor, and out of Favour and Power. I talked to two or three Gentlemen of this House of Commons now sitting here, mentioned your Scheme, shewed how very advantageous it would be to *Ireland*; they agreed with me; but said, that if such a Thing were proposed, the Members would all go out, as a Thing they had no Concern in. I believe the People of *Lapland*, or the *Hottentots*, are not so miserable a People as we; for Oppression supported by Power will infallibly introduce slavish Principles.



ciples. I am afraid that even in *England* your Proposal will come to nothing; there is not Virtue enough left among Mankind. If your Scheme should pass into a Law, it will become a Jobb; your sanguine Temper will cool, Rogues will be the Gainers; Party and Faction will intermingle, and defeat the most essential Parts of the whole Design; Standing-Armies in Time of Peace, Projects of Excise, and Bribing-Elections, are all you are like to be employed in; not forgetting Septennial Parliaments, directly against the old Whig-Principles, which always have been mine.

A Gentleman of this Kingdom, about three Years ago, joined with some others in a Fishery, here in the Northern Parts; they advanced only Two hundred Pounds by Way of Trial; they got Men from *Orkney* to cure the Fish, who understood it well; but the vulgar Folks of *Ireland* are so lazy and so knavish, that it turned to no Account, nor would any body join with them, and so the Matter fell, and they lost two Thirds of their Money. Oppressed Beggars are always Knaves, and I believe there are hardly any other among us; they had rather gain a Shilling by Knavery, than five Pound by honest Dealing. They lost 300 *l.* a Year for ever, in the Time of the Plague, at *Marseilles*,

*Marseilles*, when the *Spaniards* would have bought all their Linnen from *Ireland*; but the Merchants and the Weavers sent over such abominable Linnen, that it was all returned back, and sold for a fourth Part Value. This is our Condition, which you may please to pity, but never can mend. I wish you good Success with all my Heart. I have always loved good Projects, but have always found them to miscarry.

I am, Sir,

with true Esteem for your good Intentions,

your most obedient humble Servant.

P. S. I would subscribe my Name, if I had not a very bad one, so I leave you to guess it. If I can be of any Service to you in this Kingdom, I shall be glad you will employ me.

So far the Dean. And though I do not concur with him in all his Notions, yet he seems right in the main; it being notorious that this most valuable Branch of Commerce has been the Object of public Attention at different Times, but always by some Fatality

lity came to nothing. However, now seems to be the happy *Æra* for attaining those Blessings, and having them diffused amongst us : For at the Close of an expensive exhausting War, his Majesty, from his wise paternal Care for his Subjects Felicity, took the Lead, by opening the last Session of Parliament with a most gracious Speech from the Throne, recommending the Improvement of Commerce ; and agreeable thereto, the Parliament has done more that Way than was ever known in any one Session : To which add, the Public Spirit exerted in the City of *London*, and other Places, to co-operate for the public Good, as appears by the City's Petition to the Honourable House of Commons for a Fishery ; so that the King, Lords and Commons, with the Bulk of the People, being united, and solicitous to promote this grand Matter, there seems to be a moral Certainty of its Success, maugre all the Intrigues and Artifices of our Adversaries.

The Petition of the Merchants and Traders of *London* mentions the Benefit that would accrue to this united Kingdom from the Establishment of a Fishery ; viz. The civilizing his Majesty's Highland Subjects, the increasing the Vent of our Staple Manufactures,



nufactures, the multiplying of our Seamen, the Employment of a vast Number of industrious and otherways helpless Poor, the lessening the parochial and public Taxes, and improving the national Wealth.

The first of these Articles, I fear, is not so much attended to as it deserves: Dangers that are past, or at a Distance, seldom make such Impressions as are requisite to guard against them in Time; though it is certainly more expedient to prevent Dangers than to encounter them. Every body remembers during the Course of the late unnatural Rebellion, that when the News of the Rebels being at *Derby* reached *London*, which happened upon a *Friday*, tho' the Rebels were but a small Body of Men, and irregular, yet their Approach occasioned no small Confusion and Consternation in the City, of which I was an Eye-witness; in-somuch, that after his Royal Highness the Duke had obliged them to retreat, that Day was called the *Black Friday*. Now to prevent any such Day for the future, it would seem worthy of our Regard to use all such Means as might render the Highlanders loyal and useful Subjects. They are very capable of Industry; I can say so from my own proper Knowledge, having had a Family at the Mines in *Argyllshire* of no less than



than fifteen hundred Men, Women and Children, for which I was obliged to provide both Food and Cloathing; a very troublesome Task with such a Mixture of unruly People: They were partly composed of *Welsh, Cornish, Irish, Flemish, Derbyshire* Men and Low-country *Scots*; but the far greater Number were Highlanders, who were so apt to learn the Art of Mining, Washing, Dressing, and Smelting of Ores, that they soon became as expert in that Way, as any that came from the mineral Countries.

When the Rebellion was happily extinguished, some good Laws were made for the better Government of the Highlands; and other Laws were spoke of for farther improving and civilizing of the Highlanders, which is very practicable: And thinking it every one's Duty to suggest any thing that might possibly tend to the public Good, I took the Liberty to offer my Thoughts upon that Head, in the *Jacobite Journals* of *March* and *April* 1748, chiefly recommending such Methods as occurred to me for improving the Highlands, by erecting Townships in proper Places, particularly upon the Lakes, Arms and Bays of the Sea, with Immunities, Privileges, and Encouragements for industrious People to resort thither, who

D

might

might be employed to Advantage in the Fishery, Mining, and other useful and profitable Labour, with Independance and Security : I consider this as the most effectual Means to introduce an Independance in that Country, and for that and other Reasons would still wish to see such a Regulation established by Act of Parliament.

But to return to our Subject ; I will now trouble you with my Thoughts as to the practical Part and Execution of our fishing with Busses. The first Staple, or Place for Stores and Necessaries, I would recommend, is *Lerwick* or *Brasa Sound* in *Zetland* : It is a fine spacious Bay, where the whole *British* Navy might ride with Safety. Here the *Dutch* make the first annual Rendezvous, and begin fishing on St. *John's* Day, or the 24th of *June*, N. S. and go gradually southward along the Coast of *Scotland* and *England*, till they come to the Banks of *Yarmouth* in *September*. These Islands of *Zetland* lie North and South, and stretch from Latitude 60 to 61. The Number of Inhabitants are reckoned about Fourteen thousand, almost all of them employed in fishing Cod, Ling, and Tusk, which last is a most delicious Fish, is somewhat like a small Cod, but shorter, thicker and fatter ; is cured in the same Way as Cod, and is peculiar

culiar to these Islands. In the *Orkney* Islands are many more Inhabitants, and many of them are employed in Fishing. *Orkney* and *Zetland* may spare Hands for manning a hundred Busses, which may be first employed in the Cod, Ling and Tusk-Fishing, about the Islands of *Zetland*, and to the North-West, from the Middle of *January* 'till the Middle of *May*, when they must return to *Brasa Sound*, and prepare for the Herrings the Beginning of *June*. The Cod, Ling and Tusk, are best and plentiest in the Beginning of the Year; but it being then generally very stormy, the Vessels cannot always keep the Sea; but as they have Sea-Room, or Harbours, there is little Danger.

The next Staple for Stores and Necessaries upon the East Side of *Scotland*, might be at *Peterhead*, *Aberdeen*, *Stonehaven*, or *Montrose*; but rather the first, as it is the most easterly Point of main Land in *Scotland*, and Herrings and Cod are in great Plenty in their Seasons off this Headland: Besides, there are two Harbours at *Peterhead*, the one North and the other South, capable of being united in one, and made capacious, with twenty Foot Water. This would not only be a good Situation for a Staple, as the Fishing lies both to the North and South of it,



but is also commodious for repacking and reshipping the Fish for the *Baltick*, *Germany*, and *Flanders*. And further, this Harbour, with proper Improvements, might be a good Staple for the *Greenland* Trade, and save so far the Navigation of these Ships from and to *London* : Here they could man and victual their Ships, and manufacture their Oil and Whalebone much cheaper than at *London*, to which Place the clear Oyl, Whalebone and Spermacetæ, might be easily transported. This Harbour is already of great Benefit to Trade and Navigation, and if improved, might be much more so, as was certified some Years ago by a Number of Merchants and Commanders of Ships, when a Collection was made for that Purpose, with a View to save many Ships and Men's Lives. As it is so material a Place, and of such Consequence both to the Fishing, and to Trade and Navigation in general, I have annexed a Draught of it for your Observation.

The next Staple southwards might be at *Anstruther*, *Leith*, or *Brunt-Island*; but rather the first, being at the Mouth of the *Forth*, where it is broad, and there have often been great Fishings there; also the People of several neighbouring Towns are good Fishers, and their Wives and Children acquainted

acquainted with making and mending Nets, &c.

Then as the Herrings swim southward, we might have another Staple at *Newcastle*, *Hull*, or *Yarmouth*; but I think rather at *Hull*, because, I think, it is more central; and very probably in that deep Bay, from *Flamborough-head* to *Cromer*, Herrings may be in Plenty; and as they have a great Trade to the *Baltick*, there would be frequent Opportunities of Shipping, at an easy Rate.

We must now resort to the Highlands; and, as formerly mentioned, there are Herrings at *Loch-Rogue*, and upon the West Coast of the *Lewis* Islands, so early as the Month of *June*, though but lately discovered, and little frequented: Also Plenty of Cod and Ling, in the same Seasons as about the Islands of *Zetland*; so that in like Manner Busses may fish there, and in the Opening between *Bara* and *Ireland*, first for the one, and then for the other. The best Place for a Staple would be at *Stornway*, in one of the *Lewis* Islands, which is a good Harbour, and there are many good Hands; also it lies open to the *Minch*, a Sea above sixty Miles over to the main Land of *Scotland*, to the Southward of which lies the Isle of *Sky*, almost quite a-cross, and to the  
North

North it is open for the Fish to come in ; and often in the Autumn there are very great Herring-Fishings in the Lochs upon the Side of the *Lewis*, and Isle of *Sky*, and main Land ; so that *Stornway* would be very central for all Manner of Stores.

For the *Clyde*-Fishing, and for shipping of Cod, Ling and Herrings, to the Southern and *West-India* Markets, *Air*, *Cambleton*, or *Lamash*, in the Island of *Aran*, might be proper Places for a Staple ; but rather the first, there being often great Herring and Cod-Fishings in that Bay and Coast : Also it being a Town of good Trade, Ships may always be had ready for any Voyage.

Having mentioned the Island of *Aran*, I must acquaint you, it is a large Island, above twenty Miles long, very improveable, and well situated for Fishing. I have been told that Capt. *Walker*, late Commodore of the Royal-Family Privateers, in which Station he behaved with uncommon Conduct and Bravery, is about taking a long Lease of that Island, for himself and some other Gentlemen, in order to improve it for the Fishery : A most laudable Example of true Patriotism ! first boldly to wage War with the Enemies of his Country, and then to employ the Reward of his Dangers and Toils  
in



in improving the same at Home. As to the Herrings that swim through the *Irish* Channel, there may be a Staple at *Whitehaven* or *Liverpool*, the Herrings coming often that Way, and both being Places of great Trade, and affording Opportunities of shipping for the Southern and *West-India* Markets.

I remember to have seen great Herring-Fishings at *Waterford* in *Ireland*; and when the Busses fish in the early Season between *Bara* Islands and *Ireland*, *Londonderry* or *Colerain* might be proper Places for a Staple; and it is probable, that there are early Herrings on the North-west and West Coast of *Ireland*, which might be tried, and all included in the same general Company. I am surprized, that the Parliament and People of that Kingdom, who are so very industrious in promoting the public Good, (witness the Bounties and Premiums on their Linnen Manufacture, Tillage, and sundry other Articles of Industry) should be so extremely remiss in the Fishery; but I have heard it said, that if all the natural Advantages of that Country were to be suitably encouraged, it wou'd soon be too rich.

Now I am upon the Subject of *Ireland*, I cannot help mentioning one Mr. *Boyd*, a very ingenious Gentleman, who lived at  
*Bally-*

*Bally-Castle*, and was employed in making a Harbour there, for which he had received from the Parliament Thirty thousand Pounds, at three different Times. This was indeed a most difficult Task, on Account of small Flowings and a rapid Tide betwixt *Bally-Castle* and the Island of *Rachlin*. I came to see this Gentleman, and the Works he was conducting, and the famous Giant's Causeway in the Neighbourhood; and in my Way I visited the Isle of *Jona*, or *Yeolonkill*, on the Back of the Island of *Mull*, remarkable for an old Monastery and St. *Ourane's* Church, the Burying-place of eight *Norwegian* Kings, forty-eight Kings of *Scotland*, and four of *Ireland*, and many Persons of Distinction: Also I passed near the dreadful Gulf of *Corybrechan*, lying between the Islands of *Jura* and *Scarba*; and though it was then a fine Day, and quite calm, yet the Gulf roar'd as in a Storm, which was frightfully pretty, and raised my Curiosity to stay upon the Island of *Scarba* all Night; I went to the Point of Land next the Gulf, and got a Dish of very fine Fish, whose Names and Kinds were till then unknown to me.

I cannot help observing, that a common Fishery may be a great Means of cementing and strengthening the Union of the three  
King-

Kingdoms. Such a general Intercourse with one another to the remotest Parts, added to the Connection of their Concerns and Interests, and the Prosperity from thence diffusing itself throughout the Whole, would by Degrees extinguish those unjust Antipathies that too much prevail. We are all govern'd by the same Sovereign, and by similar Laws, and when our Interests are common, our Affections will be so : Also this would be the best School for teaching the Highlanders the *English* Language, as well as Industry. In such a Situation, what Powers would presume to invade or disturb us? These little Digressions you'll be so good as to excuse, my Heart being warmed with the Sentiments by which they are suggested.

In the Manner above-mentioned, the Busses might be fully employed from the Middle of *January* until the Middle of *September*, in Fishing, and some of them later in the *Minch* and Lochs : Then some of them might load Herrings in *October* for the *Baltick*, and return with Barrel-Staves, Clapboards, and other Necessaries for the Fishing ; others might carry Herrings to *Hamburg*, *Flanders*, *France*, and *Portugal*, and return with Salt, &c. and some of them may winter at Home, to mend Nets, and prepare for the next Year's Expedition ; so

E

that



that there may be Employment for them the whole Year round.

The making the Busses of a proper Model, with the Divisions in the Hold, and the Nets, their Dimensions, Booms, and Manner of fitting them, being also material, I have given you a Draught of them, as they have been used by all the *Dutch*, and the few *British* that have attempted this Trade ; and this may be some Direction for the Frame of those that shall be built and fitted out upon this Occasion.

These Busses, when they are fitted for the Cod-fishing, must have a Drove-Sail, which is a square Sail at the Bow of the Vessel, and is under Water, by which they will ride or drive very slowly.

What I have hitherto said concerns chiefly the Method of executing a Fishery ; I shall take the Liberty in the next Place to touch upon some Points which may be of use in forming a Plan for its Encouragement. I shall begin with a particular Account or Computation of the Duties and Excises payable upon the different Materials for building and fitting out a Bus of fifty Last Burden for the Herring-Fishing.

( 27 )

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Load Timbers of different Dimensions	11	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
21 Ditto Oak Plank	18	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
40 Pieces of Two-inch thick, 30 Foot long, spruce Deals	1	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Pieces Norway Deals	00	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Trees for Mast, Boltsprit, and Main-yard (small Masts)	00	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Thousand Trinials	00	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Tun Swedish Iron	2	8	6
4 Barrels Pitch and Tar	00	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tuns Hemp for Cordage, and two Fleet-nets	39	17	11
32 Barrels Tar for ditto	1	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>		
	76	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

On Three Months Provisions and Stores, viz.

35 Lib. Tobacco	00	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Anchors or 30 Gallons Corn-Spirit	00	17	6
12 Hogheads or 18 Barrels Small-Beer	1	4	0
8 Stone Candles	00	10	8
10 Bushels Home-Salt for Beef, Pork, Butter, and Ship's Use	1	13	4
	E 2		10 Ct.

( 28 )

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10- Ct. Barrel-Staves for Heads to 50 Last Barrels	00	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
124 Ct. small Staves for 5 Last ditto - - -	4	8	9
300 Bushels foreign Salt for 25 Last Herrings - -	1	18	6
375 Ditto Home Salt, <i>Eng-</i> <i>lish</i> Duty, for 25 ditto -	62	10	0
	<hr/>		
	74	3	9
	<hr/>		

Total Duties upon one Buß  
built and fitted out for  
Herring-Fishing - - 150 8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Whereof appears to be an-  
nual for 3 Months Pro-  
visions and Stores - - 74 3 9

To which must be added  
annually for Repairs of  
Nets and Buß, the Du-  
ties upon the Materials

Total annual Duties upon a  
Herring-Buß after the  
first Year - - - £.



I shall afterwards have Occasion to make use of the Amount of these Duties ; mean While you'll observe that all the Articles are foreign, and brought from beyond Sea, cheaper than at Home, except Beer, Corn, Spirits, Candles, and Home-Salt. It will be necessary to give you an Account of the first Cost of these Articles abroad, as they have been this Year by my Advices.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
26½ Load of 50 Foot Oak Timber from the <i>Baltick</i> , <i>Embden</i> , <i>Bremen</i> , <i>Hamburgh</i> and <i>Norway</i> , about 8 <i>d.</i> per Cubic Foot - -	44	3	4
21 Ditto Oak Plank, 2 Inch thick and 24 Foot long, from <i>Dantzick</i> , at about <i>f</i> 120 a <i>f</i> 240 <i>Polish</i> Guilders per Shock of 60 Pieces, is 262 Plank Brack and Crown at an Average <i>f</i> 180 per Shock Ex. <i>f</i> 16 per <i>£.</i> Sterl.	49	2	6
40 Pieces, 2 in 30 Foot Spruce Deals, at about <i>f</i> 110 per Shock, as above - - - - -	4	11	8
			60 Ditto

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
60 Ditto <i>Norway</i> Deals, at 10 Rix-Dollars per Hun- dred, Ex. 4 <i>s.</i> per R. D.	1	0	0
1 Small Mast, 16 Inch 60 Foot, 15 Rix-Dollars - -	3	0	0
2 Pieces for Bowm and Yard, at 7 Rix-Dollars each in <i>Norway</i> - -	2	16	0
4 Thousand Trenails, at a- bout 8 <i>d.</i> per Hund. in ditto	1	6	8
1 Tun Iron of <i>Stockholm</i> , at 53 Cepr. Dollars per Ship Pound, 7 Ship Pound to the Tun, at 6 <i>d.</i> per Cepr. Dollar, -	9	5	6
12½ Tuns Hemp for Cor- dage, and 2 flat Nets, at <i>Peterburg</i> 9 Rubels per Berquit, or 360 <i>l.</i> <i>English</i> , is 77½ Berquit 700 Rubels at 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	148	15	0
36 Barrels Tar, in <i>Norway</i> 33 Rix-Dollars per Last, Ex. 4 <i>s.</i> - -	19	16	0
25 Lib. Tobacco in <i>Virgi-</i> <i>nia</i> at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>d.</i> per lb.	00	2	5½
10 Ct. <i>Hamburgh</i> Barrel- Stave, for Heads to 50 Last Barrels; at <i>Ham-</i>			

*burgh*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>burgh</i> they cost	120		
Marks Lubs Curr. per			
Mill at 15 <i>d.</i>	7	10	0
124 Ct. <i>Dantzick</i> small			
Staves for 50 Last Bar-			
rels; they cost there a-			
bout <i>f</i> 60 <i>Polish</i> per			
great Hundred of 48			
Shock is $5\frac{1}{8}$ Ct. <i>f</i> 130			
a 15 <i>d.</i>	19	7	6
300 Bushels great Salt from			
<i>France, Portugal, or</i>			
<i>Spain, or the Islands in</i>			
<i>the Mediterranean, at an</i>			
Average reckon 5 <i>d.</i> per			
Bushel	6	5	0
	<hr/>		
	317	1	$7\frac{1}{8}$
To which add 10 per Cent			
for Charges abroad	31	14	$1\frac{5}{8}$
	<hr/>		
	348	15	9
	<hr/>		

I must beg Leave to ob-  
serve here, that the Duties  
appear to be excessive high.  
But to proceed: Suppose  
a Bus built and fitted out

with



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
with two Fleet of Nets, Provisions, and all Necessa- ries for the Herring-Fish- ing, should cost about	1400	00	00
Paid for foreign Materials	348	15	9
	<hr/>		
Remains for Freights, Ma- nufacturing, Duties, and Provisions, &c. - - -	1051	4	3
	<hr/>		
The annual foreign Charge for Tobacco, Staves for Barrels and great Salt, as above - - -	33	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Also Materials for repairing Buffs and Nets - - -			
	<hr/>		
Total Annual Charge to Foreigners, after the first Year - - - - -			
	<hr/>		

By this Estimate it appears, that the annual Disburse for foreign Materials will not exceed a small Sum indeed, which the Value of a few Lasts of Herrings would repay to us as a Nation; and all other Out-goings, in Manufactures and Charges, which

which must be considerable, wou'd, so far as they are reimbursed, be so much clear Gain ; or, in other Words, an Addition of Wealth to the Nation in general ; besides the great Profits that may be expected from the Returns, when successful.

But tho' the Nation must be Gainer at all Events, yet, considering the various publick Taxes, to which all the Materials are liable, it is possible the Adventurers may be Losers, which occasions the Necessity of their being indemnified by the Public.

You see, by the Estimate laid before you, that the Revenue would receive, for every Herring-Buss of 50 Last Burden, an Addition of above £. 150 *Ster.* the first Year, and of near £. 100 *Ster.* every succeeding Year ; besides which, the employing these Busses in the Cod, Ling and Tusk-Fishing, will occasion the Consumption of more Materials, and so increase the Revenue, as well as the Riches of the Nation : What is there then to hinder your being liberal, to encourage this laudable Undertaking ?

And with that View, I shall beg to submit the following Suggestions to your Consideration, *viz.*

F

That

That the small Fund already destined for improving the Fishery in *Scotland*, under the Direction of his Majesty and Trustees, should remain for the Encouragement of the Coast and Boat-Fishings there; as also, which I suppose was always meant, that the Bounties at present subsisting upon the Exportation of Fish, should still continue.

Then as to the grand Fishing with Busses in deep Water, for Herrings and Cod, &c. we have heard that in former Times, the King, Nobility and Gentry, as well as the Merchants and Traders, did associate themselves into a Company, for promoting and carrying on the Fisheries: I hope the Spirit of true Patriotism is no less prevalent now, than it was in the Times I allude to. If that is the Case, and that all can be induced to be concerned in a joint Stock, as, indeed, the whole Nation is concerned in its Success, I humbly apprehend it will be an easy Matter to establish such a Company upon a good and equitable Foundation, and to indemnify the Adventurers from Loss, which is most reasonable.

The Public may give 4 *per Cent.* on the Capital employed in the Fisheries, which I think



think much too little to ballance the Duties upon all the Materials, as may appear by the Abstract; however, the Legislature may make such additional Allowance for a Premium, as they shall judge proper; and as regular and fair Accounts should be made and reported annually to Parliament, whatever Loss shall fairly appear to have been incurred, may be made good by Parliament; and in Case of Profit, exceeding the Interest of only 3 *per Cent.* upon the Capital, over and above the Premium received, that then, and in that Case, the Company should repay to the Public, the 4 *per Cent.* or whatever Bounty the Company had received; so as that the Company shall receive no Premium, in Case their Profits exceed 3 *per Cent.* upon the Capital.

This will appear the more reasonable when you consider, that without a previous Bargain or Stipulation, if the Company, notwithstanding all their Endeavours, should suffer a Loss, and make their Application to Parliament for Redress, an Indemnification might be expected from their usual Equity and good Faith. But what is here proposed is much more favourable to the Public, for in Case of the Company's making 3 *per Cent.* Profit upon their Capital, which may be expected, and much more

after some Time's Experience, then the Public is to give no Premium, and will yet enjoy all the additional Duties occasioned by the Fishery.

By this Way, the Government becomes a Sort of Partner with the Company, and I hope properly; for tho' the Government may run some Risque of the Profit and Loss, yet the Country must be Gainer in any Event, and this is a sure Method of animating Adventurers, *viz.* to be indemnified from Loss, and to have 3 *per Cent.* Interest for their Money at all Events, and also to have a Chance of Profit, without reckoning the immense Advantage which will redound to the whole Kingdom in general.

I shall only add, that tho' this extensive Trade cannot, in my Opinion, be carried on to Advantage, but by a Company; yet as some are Enemies to Companies, and may not chuse to become Adventurers in that Way, it may be proper to chalk out some Means for their Encouragement, in such Sort as to avoid Perplexity and Confusion. It has been before observed, that proper Places or Staples must be appointed for Settlements, Warehouses and Stores, and for repacking and reshipping to foreign Markets; there must be Officers to see these Things

Things executed, and the whole must be conducted under fit By-Laws and Regulations: Now 'tis obvious that this cannot be done without the Power and united Strength of a Company, which might, in a short Time, have a sufficient Fleet of Busses, and accomplish all those Works and Settlements, and be furnished with all Stores and Materials preparatory to the executive Part.

Besides, when a new Branch of Trade is left to private Undertakers, it is not certain, that any Encouragement they may receive from the Public will induce them to set about a Trade, they may not be thoroughly acquainted with; few People chuse to be the first on such Occasions, but lie by till they see the Effects of Experiments made by others; and by this Means, vast national Benefits may be lost and forgotten: Of this we have a recent Instance, in the *Greenland* Fishery, which hath been so amply encouraged by Parliament; and yet, to my great Surprize, I do not hear of any Preparation for carrying on that Trade, with a Spirit suitable to its Importance.

However, as it could be wish'd that the Herring and Cod Fishery was rendered as universal as possible, and that none might have Reason to complain, I would propose  
that



that every *British* Subject should be at Liberty to follow it under their own Management, but subject to the Laws and Regulations to be prescribed by the Company, and should be entitled to a proportionable Part of the Incouragement to be given by Parliament, paying a reasonable Part to the Company for their Charges of Settlements and Management, and of which those private Adventurers will have the Benefit. I do not apprehend there is Room to fear, that this would extend the Trade too far, or that the public Encouragement would amount or swell to too great a Sum ; for tho' there should be many private Adventurers besides the Company, the Field is large, and when the Fish are rendered cheap by being plenty, the Consumption would greatly increase both at home and abroad ; and, as has been before mentioned, the more Fishing-Busses and Vessels there are, the greater will be the Increase of the Revenue, by the Duties, &c. upon the Materials, even beyond the Bounties expected from the Public ; not to insist on the Increase of Seamen and of the Riches of the Nation, which every one may easily imagine.

But to avoid the Difficulty of ascertaining the exact Profit and Loss, which must depend upon a Variety of Calculations, it is  
humbly

humbly submitted that the same Kind of Encouragement be granted by the Legislature, to the Herring (by the *Dutch* term'd the great) Fishery, which hath been already extended to the Whale-Fishery, which the *Dutch* call the small Fishery; viz. a Bounty of 40 Shillings *per* Ton on the Ship's Burden.

This Bounty might probably answer the desired End, tho' the Out-fit of a Herring-Buss with her annual Repairs, is much greater, in Proportion to the Burthen, than that of a *Greenland* Ship. And the Public would be no Loser, as the Duties on the Materials, &c. according to the above Estimate, would exceed the Premium, and be paid about a Year sooner.

As you are well acquainted with this Subject, it would be unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it, or to give any Hints of the proper Cheques and Methods of right governing such a Company; of these you are a better Judge; only as I have got, with some Industry, Copies of the most material of the *Dutch* Placats, Ordinances and secret Orders concerning the Fishing and curing of Herrings, to which their Skippers swear Obedience and Secrecy, you shall be very welcome to the Perusal of them at your Pleasure.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have had Occasion to converse with an old Friend, a very ingenious Gentleman, concerning a Speculation I have long thought of, for fishing Herrings in a new Way, which I was unwilling to broach without some previous Approbation, which having got from my ingenious Friend, I shall venture to communicate the same to you.

You will remember I have taken Notice, that in the *Highlands*, there are early and late Herring-Fishings, in Lochs, which are Inlets of the Sea, twenty and thirty Miles in Length; some of them are narrow at certain Places, and then spread wider again, such as *Loch-Sunart*, which is above twenty four Miles in Length, where I have been from one End to the other; near the Mouth of it lies an Island, by which it makes two Passages, neither of them above twenty Fathoms broad; and afterwards it is twenty Miles long and above one Mile broad in several Places; but supposing it was two or three Miles broad, a Buffe's Bush-Rope, to which the Nets are made fast, stretches eight hundred Fathoms, being almost one Mile; the Herring seldom swim deep, and the Nets may be raised or lowered at Pleasure; what then should hinder us, when the  
Herrings



Herrings come into any of those Lochs, from shutting them in with some of the Busses Nets; and as the Nets that keep them in, may probably be full of Herrings, and apt to break if long in the Water, it would be easy to shut another Door of Nets and so take up the first, and repeat the same Experiment every Day; this, together with the Boats in the Loch, might catch immense Quantities, as may be more easily imagined than told. I humbly think it very practicable, and worth a Trial.

Being lately in *Suffolk* on the Sea-coast, in my Way to Town, I observed a great Number of *Dutch* Vessels fishing in close with the Shore; and at *Southwold* the 14th of *November*, I had the following Information from the Merchants and Traders there, attested by *Mt. Thomas Gardner*, Comptroller of the Customs and Assistant-Searcher of the Fisheries; viz. that the *Dutch* Fishermen come from off *Yarmouth* about *Michaelmas* to this Coast, and to the Southward, to the Number of about one hundred Sail, twenty to twenty five Tuns Burden each; they strike their Masts and fish for Herrings close in Shore; by which Means they hinder the Fishers of this Place and along the Shore, from exercising their Trade of fishing, by occupying all the Grounds; also when the

G

Boats

P. S. Since writing the above, I have had Occasion to converse with an old Friend, a very ingenious Gentleman, concerning a Speculation I have long thought of, for fishing Herrings in a new Way, which I was unwilling to broach without some previous Approbation, which having got from my ingenious Friend, I shall venture to communicate the same to you.

You will remember I have taken Notice, that in the *Highlands*, there are early and late Herring-Fishings, in Lochs, which are Inlets of the Sea, twenty and thirty Miles in Length; some of them are narrow at certain Places, and then spread wider again, such as *Loch-Sunart*, which is above twenty four Miles in Length, where I have been from one End to the other; near the Mouth of it lies an Island, by which it makes two Passages, neither of them above twenty Fathoms broad; and afterwards it is twenty Miles long and above one Mile broad in several Places; but supposing it was two or three Miles broad, a Buffle's Bush-Rope, to which the Nets are made fast, stretches eight hundred Fathoms, being almost one Mile; the Herring seldom swim deep, and the Nets may be raised or lowered at Pleasure; what then should hinder us, when the  
Herrings

Herrings come into any of those Lochs, from shutting them in with some of the Busses Nets; and as the Nets that keep them in, may probably be full of Herrings, and apt to break if long in the Water, it would be easy to shut another Door of Nets and so take up the first, and repeat the same Experiment every Day; this, together with the Boats in the Loch, might catch immense Quantities, as may be more easily imagined than told. I humbly think it very practicable, and worth a Trial.

Being lately in *Suffolk* on the Sea-coast, in my Way to Town, I observed a great Number of *Dutch* Vessels fishing in close with the Shore; and at *Southwold* the 14th of *November*, I had the following Information from the Merchants and Traders there, attested by *Mt. Thomas Gardner*, Comptroller of the Customs and Assistant-Searcher of the Fisheries; viz. that the *Dutch* Fishermen come from off *Yarmouth* about *Michaelmas* to this Coast, and to the Southward, to the Number of about one hundred Sail, twenty to twenty five Tuns Burden each; they strike their Masts and fish for Herrings close in Shore; by which Means they hinder the Fishers of this Place and along the Shore, from exercising their Trade of fishing, by occupying all the Grounds; also when the



Boats of this Place go out to Cod and other Fishing, the *Dutch* Vessels interrupt them by driving over their Bowies and Lines, which obliges them to hawl the Lines before the Time, that they may not be lost.

Likewise these *Dutch* Vessels bring with them from *Holland*, Brandy, Teas, and other *Dutch* Goods, which they sell to Coaliers and other Ships, passing that Way in great Numbers every Day ; also they come freely into our Harbours, and often hawl their Vessels on Shore upon the Beaches, and may sell Quantities of *Dutch* Goods to the Country-People.

I need not make any Animadversion on this Article, the Truth of which can be attested by many Hundreds of Persons ; but upon the whole you may see how necessary it is, speedily to apply proper Remedies for so many and great Evils, which we are the more sanguine to hope, as his Majesty has now again, in his most gracious Speech at the Opening of this Session of Parliament, so strongly recommended the maintaining of our Navy, and Improvement of Trade in all its Branches.

*Expla-*

*Explanation of the LETTERS for the  
Herring-Net.*

**A A A A** Are the four Pieces of which the Net consists, each of them being 18 Fathom long upon the Lint or Line, and 80 Mash deep.

**B B** Is the Head Balk of the Net, being two small Lines about the Thickness of a Quil, to which each Mash at the End of the Net is laced with threeply Twine.

**C C C** Is the upper Edge or two Mashs of the Net, being a Line full twice as big as a Quil, to which each Mash of the upper Edge of the Net is laced with the like Twine.

**D D** Are the Offels, being small Lines made on Purpose, each 18 Inches long ; they are fixed to two Mashs at one End, by an Eye, and to the Spier-rope by the other End.

**E E** Is the Spier-rope, being a four Strand Cable laid Rope, two Inches in Circumference ; each Net must have a Spier-rope 15 Fathoms long.

**F F F** Are the Corks, each of which must be 9 or 10 Inches long, and from 5 to 6 Inches broad, of the thickest Cork can be got.

**I**

**G G**

**G G** Is the Lacing, being a four Strand Cable laid Rope  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Inches in Circumference, each Net must have a Lacing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Fathoms long.

**H** Is the Bush - Rope, a four Strand Cable laid Rope, being from 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Inches in Circumference, and 800 Fathoms long, for a Buß of 50 Lasts.

**I** Is a small Bowie, being a Barrel that will contain 4 *English* Gallons; each Net must have a Bowie.

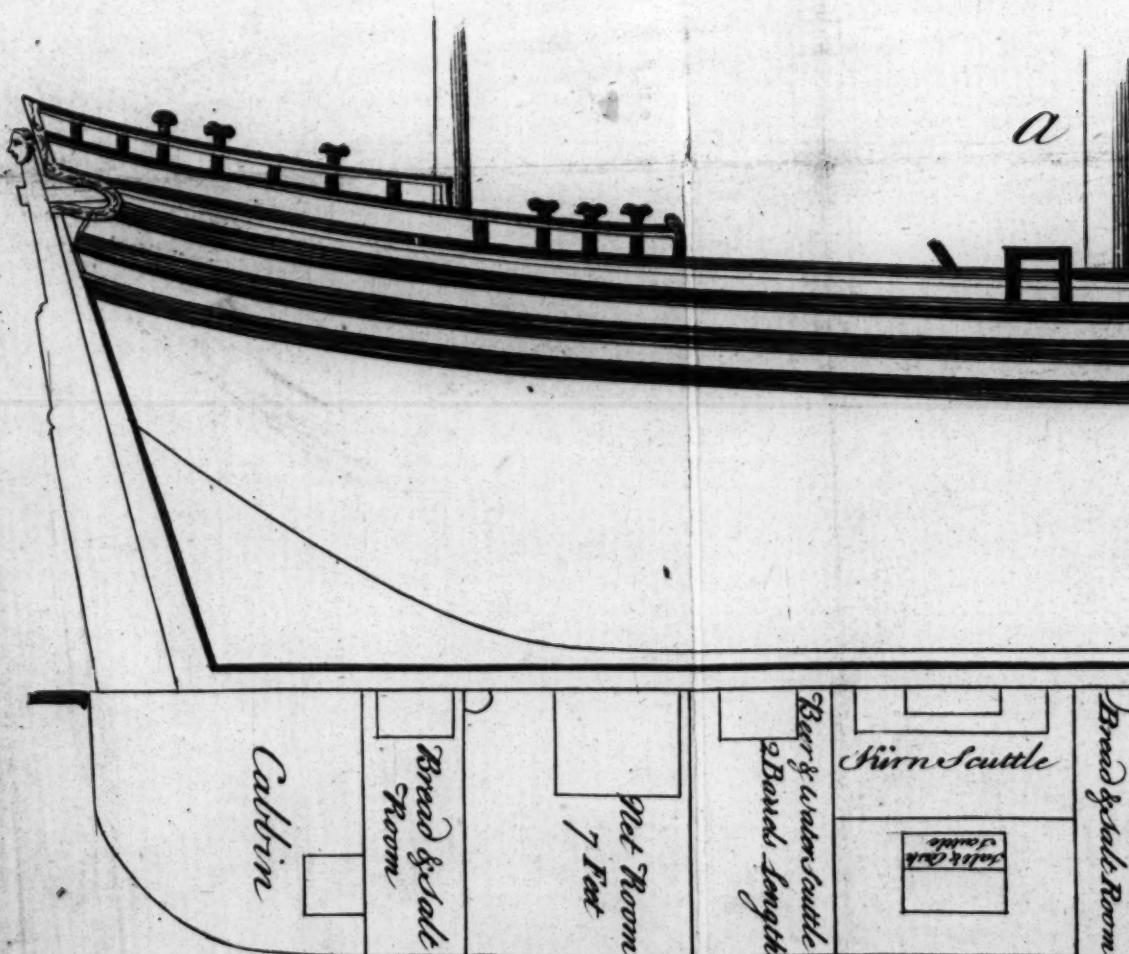
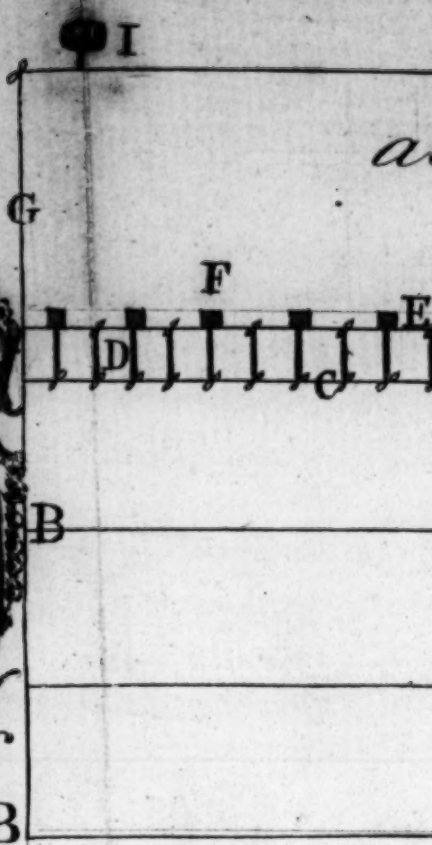
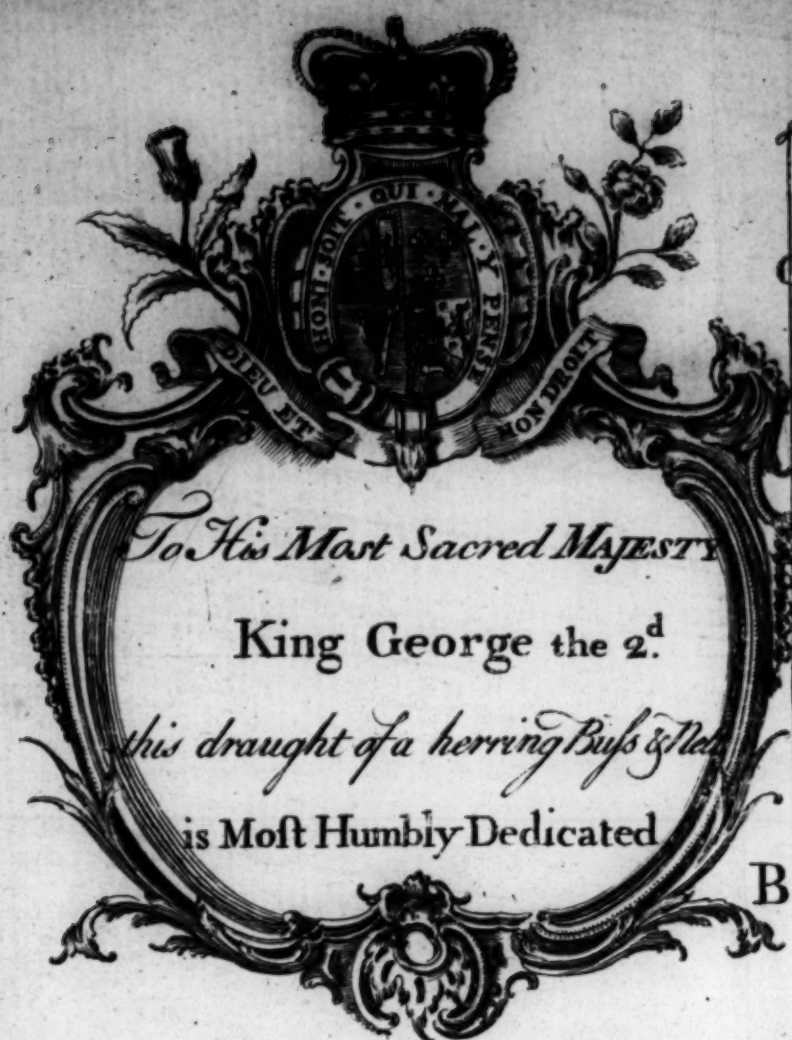
**K** Is a large Bowie, being a Barrel of 32 Gallons; four of them serves the whole Fleet of Nets.

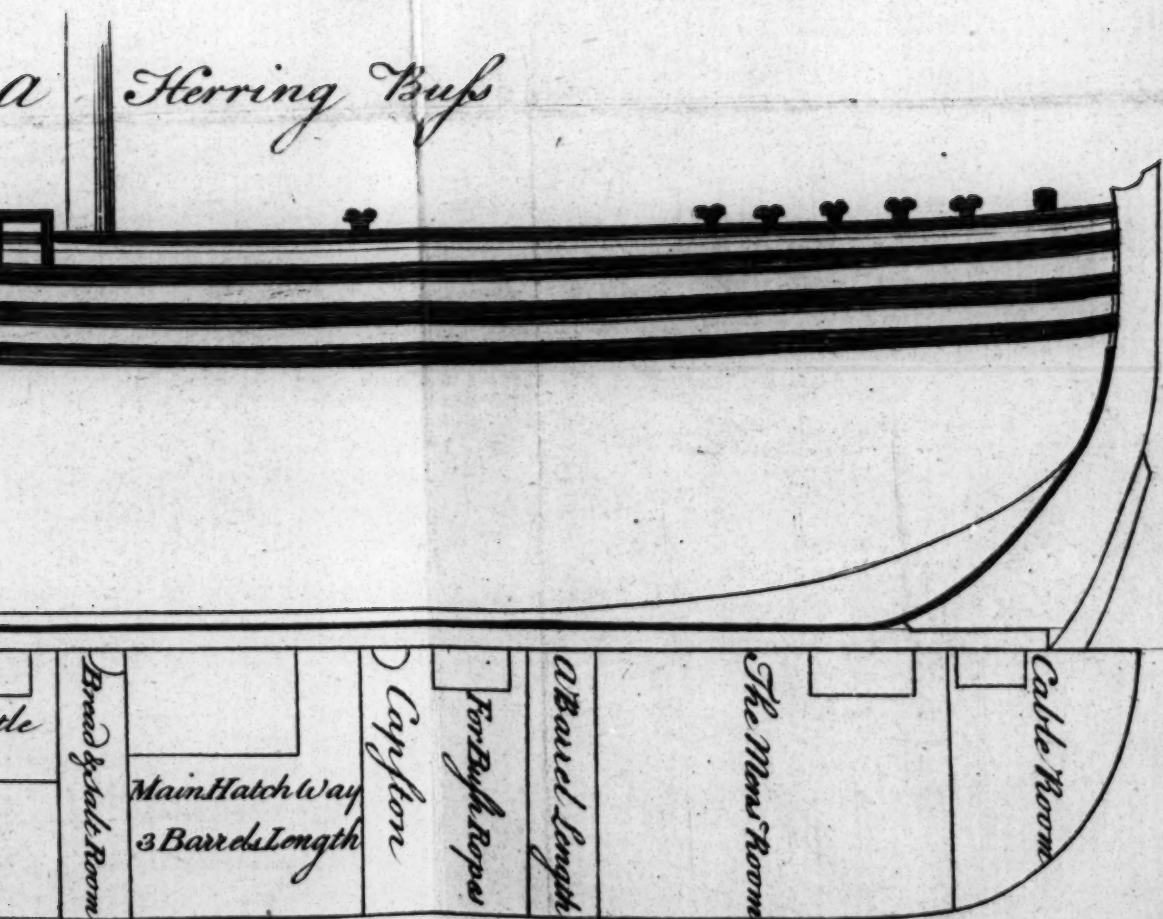
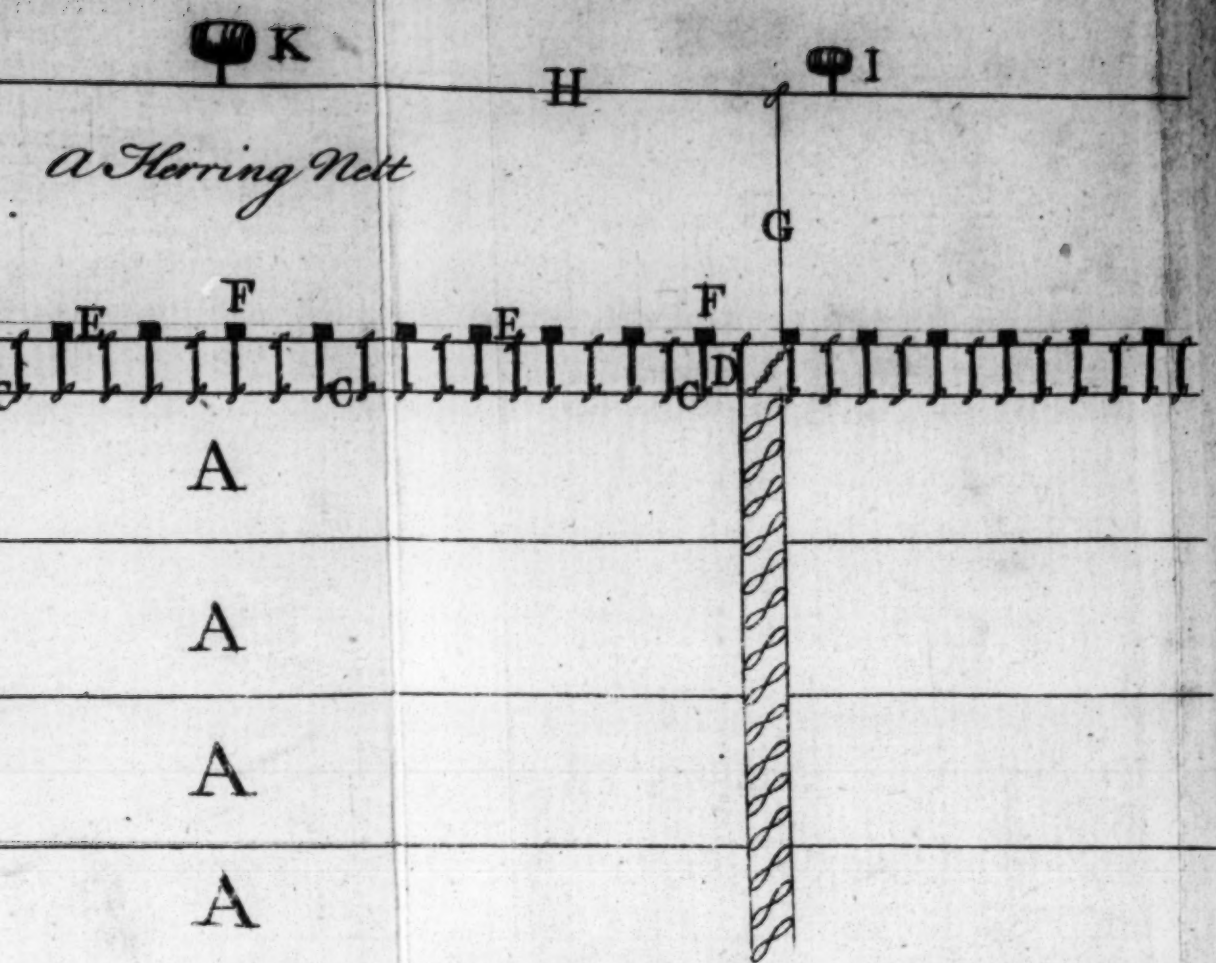
**N. B.** The hind Balks of the Nets when fixed for Service, are join'd together with short Pieces of Twine, each Joining being about two Feet below the other; the Offels are about a Foot from each other, and the Corks (which must be strongly laced to the Spier-rope) are three Feet from each other; a Buß of 50 Last, must have 48 Nets of this Dimension in her Fleet, with a half Net for leading the Fleet out when they are shut at Sea.

**F I N I S.**

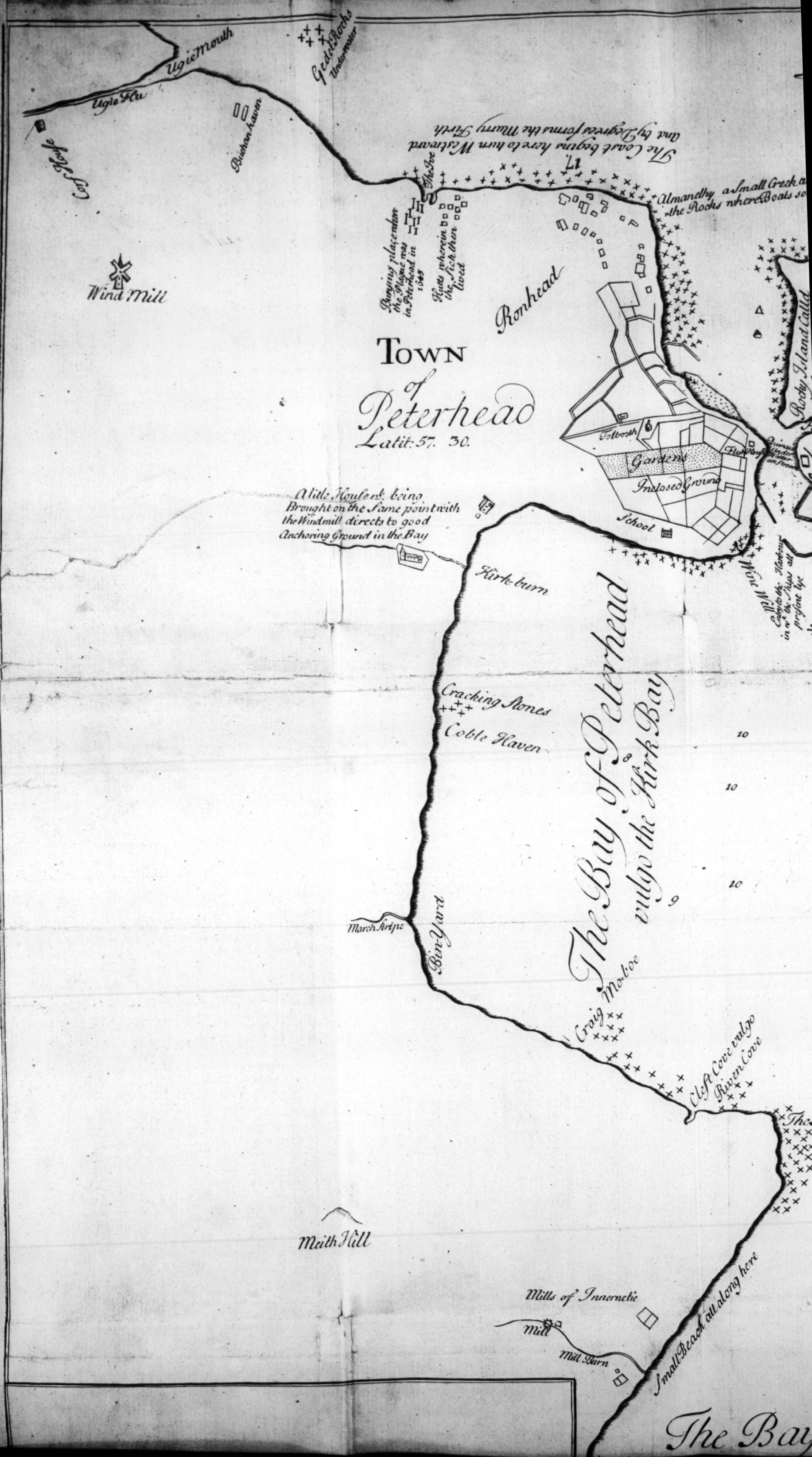








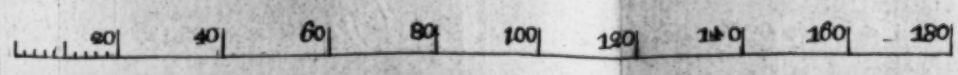






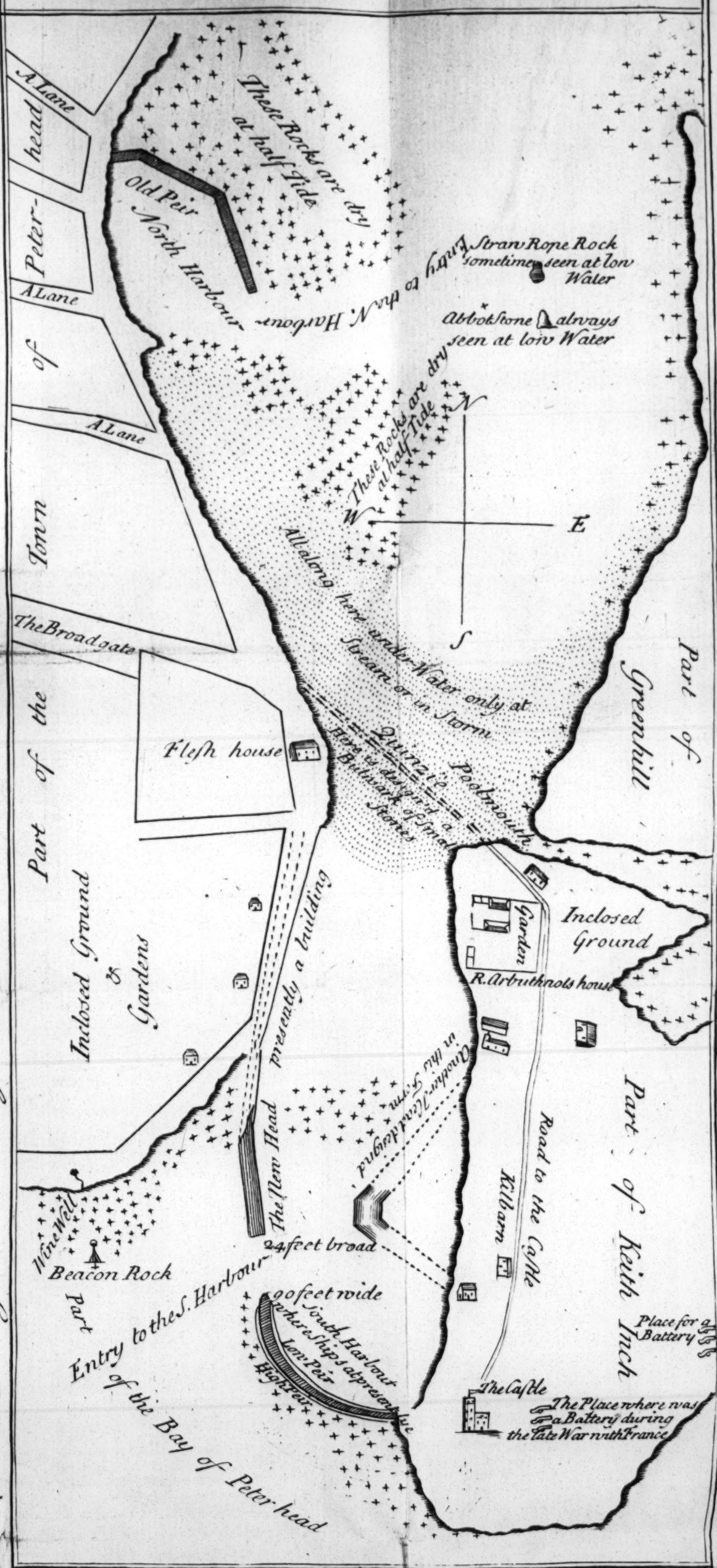
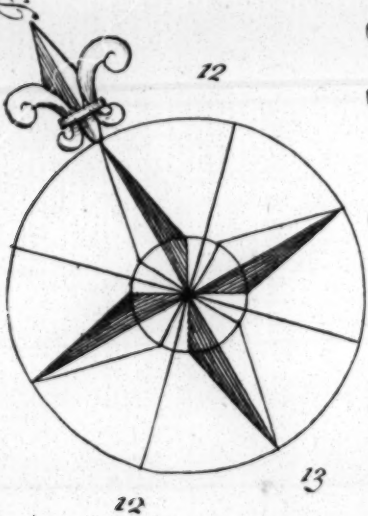
# The Harbour of Peterhead

By a large Scale of 40 Fathoms in the Inch  
at five feet per fathom



THE GREAT GERMAN OCEAN NOW THE  
 By the Needle  
 11 12 13  
 9  
 9  
 ay

All Greek among  
 Boats sometimes lye  
 Rocky Island called  
 Greenhill  
 because of its green surface  
 Woods Hole  
 Buchanan  
 Keith Inch  
 being the East  
 most Point  
 in Scotland  
 There was a Battery & of  
 Great Service Against Privateers  
 in time of the late Wars  
 Quinns  
 in the Ships all  
 private lye





This Draught  
 of the  
 Town & Sea Coast  
 About  
 PETERHEAD  
 Commonly call'd Buchan Ness  
 Is Most Humbly Dedicated  
 to the  
 PARLIAMENT  
 of Great  
 BRITAIN

*To. Jaffray Presb<sup>r</sup> delineavit*

*An<sup>i</sup> 1749.*

*R. Cooper fecit*

*Meith Hill*

*Mills of Innerchie*

*mill*

*Mill Burn*

*Small Beach all along here*

*The Bay  
of  
Inverny*

*Sandy Coast here*

*Scale of F*

*40 80 100*

*Cracking Stones  
Coble Haven*

*March Stripe*

*Bin-Yard*

*The Bay of Peterhead  
vulgo the Kirk Bay*

*Craig Mohoe*

*Cleft Cove vulgo  
Riven Cove*

*The*



